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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 10, 1919.

ITALIAN LABOR MISSION.
WORLD LABOR CONGRESS.
FOR OVERTHROW OF SOCIETY.
BOLSHEVISTS' FEROCIOUS BRUTALITY.
MORE OF BOLSHEVISM.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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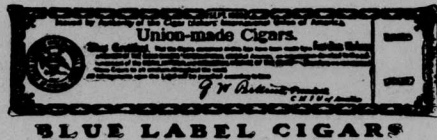
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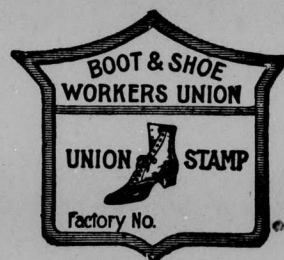


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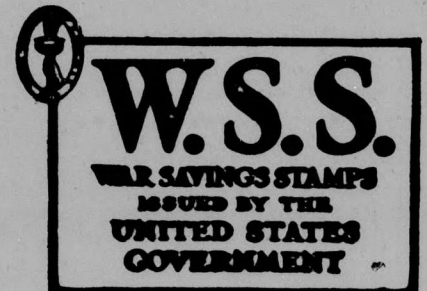


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-:- Italian Labor Mission -:-

The Italian Labor Mission which is at present touring the United States visited the Labor Council last Friday night. In his address to the Council Alceste de Ambris, head of the delegation said:

"We come here to bring you the greetings of the workers and soldiers of Italy who have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with the American soldiers in the great war for the freedom of the world. Do not be surprised to see almost all of us in the uniform, and do not suppose we are militarists. We are wearing the uniform now because Italy has called all her sons who are fit for military service to protect our national territory and the defense of international justice. Though we were among the first to volunteer, we fought against militarism and not for it.

"Our uniforms, then, are the insignia of the hatred that every free man must feel against the plague of militarism. Our war has been fought against war with full confidence that the world would be delivered from that plague forever. This feeling is not only our personal feeling but it is also that of each of the five million soldiers that Italy sent to the front and by all the 36 millions of Italian citizens. It is with such sentiment that we want to seal the treaty of brotherhood with the citizens of this great Republic. We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the Americans for their services in Italy during the war, especially the Red Cross. We greatly regret that there were not more American soldiers in Italy so that upon their return to America they could spread more widely that deep and friendly feeling existing between America and Italy.

"But since we are the representatives of the labor organizations of Italy, we have accepted this war in the name of our common principles, and come here with the purpose of binding together with strong and more intimate bonds the Italian and American organizations of labor, to the end that when our emigrants leave Italy, they will know their duties in order that they may be received by you without prejudice.

"We beg you, as we have your brothers in Washington, New York, Boston and Buffalo to help us in the great work we have started. A defamatory campaign has been started in Italy to make the working classes believe that the American Federation of Labor is opposed to Italian emigration and that it does not want the affiliation of the Italian workmen. This campaign also seeks to discredit organization among the Italian laboring classes. Italian laborers are also told that the American Federation of Labor imposes enormous fees upon the Italian seeking membership.

"We know how false and exaggerated these statements are, but we would like to be able to return to Italy, bringing with us documents to prove their falsity, and we desire above all that you assure us what your companions at Washington, New York, Boston and Buffalo have already promised—i. e., to suppress, or at least reduce to a minimum the admission fee that should

be exacted of those workers who are coming from Italy with the card of our organization.

"We understand perfectly well that these taxes are necessary, but you must well understand that the Italian laborer is not accustomed to these fees and very often the immigrant who lands in this country is very short of money. These taxes are the first real difficulty encountered by those seeking to organize our Italian workers, and we think it would be a very practical thing to eliminate them.

"But, of course, we do not ask something for nothing—we promise you that when we arrive back in Italy we will employ all our means to intensify the propaganda in the zones where emigration is habitual and in every port where the emigrant usually sails from. We will encourage the emigrants to join the unions as soon as they land and so avoid the danger that they may innocently become a burden to this country, and, occasionally, strike-breakers.

"We also promise you, at any future time your federation will tell us that conditions of labor are dull here, we will do our best to discourage our laborers from coming to America.

"Speaking to all of you in the common interests, I want to say that it is absolutely necessary in the present movement to merge all workers in a movement to obtain at the Peace Congress the provision that our class who has had so many victims in this war for justice and deliverance from the Prussian militarism will be granted all that it deserves as it was outlined in the last inter-allied conference in London. We desire particularly that peace will be assured in the future by contributors to the League of the Nations, which your great President Wilson justly considers the new gospel for justice and democracy. On this ground Italy has always been, and always will be an enthusiastic ally of America.

"With an absolute confidence in these principles I salute you, my American friends, sending with all my soul a triple salutation to America, to Italy and the working class who is fighting for justice and liberty."

FORTY MACHINISTS OUT.

About forty machinists are on strike at the Main-Street Iron Works. The men say that the management has for some time been resorting to unnecessary and petty practices which have gained the ill will of the employees. It is said that for some trifling matter a shop steward was discharged at the Emergency Fleet shop. His reinstatement was demanded by the men.

This was granted, but the man was ordered to the repair shop. The men considered this action on the part of the management as discrimination and a strike was ordered by the business agent. None of the other trades ceased work.

THEATRICAL FEDERATION.

The Theatrical Federation of San Francisco has elected the following officers to serve for the year: President, Ben Williams of the Stage Hands; vice-president, Peter Boyle of the Moving Picture Operators; secretary-treasurer, Albert Greenbaum of the Musicians.

REMOVING LABOR DISCONTENT.

Securing the initiative of workmen with a share in the management of industry, and decreasing the cost of labor turnover to employers while affording economic security to the workers by a legal dismissal wage, were measures of labor reconstruction advanced by Robert B. Wolf of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and Professor A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin at the session of the American Association for Labor Legislation held jointly with the American Economic Association at the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va. The meeting at which Professor Irving Fisher of Yale presided, was devoted to the psychology of labor unrest.

"The present labor unrest," declared Mr. Wolf, "is a natural result of diverting the creative instincts of the workman from constructive into destructive channels. The present form of most of our industrial organizations is responsible for this state of affairs. The remedy lies in making our industrial organizations democratic so that the workman will have a voice in the determination of working conditions."

The tragedy in the situation of the wage earner in the modern industrial organization, according to Professor Ross, has been his insecurity.

"The practice of American industrial employers," he said, "is really amazing in its lack of consideration for the worker who is found to be superfluous. The average employer seems to give himself not the slightest concern as to what is to become of the worker let out through no fault of his own. Here are real tragedies, hundreds, nay thousands, of them a year in our larger centers. Imagine a law which would entitle the dismissed employee after a certain brief trial term, of say a month, to a day's dismissal wage for every twenty day's in service. Up to a certain point, the longer he made good in his place the more secure he would feel for the more it would cost his employer to turn him off without fault on his part.

"How would the legal dismissal wage affect employers? On all hands it is agreed," he declared, "that the amount of labor turnover in American industries is scandalous. I know of an industry employing 28,000 men which not long ago hired and fired at least that many men a year. Few employers have any conception of what they lose by such a turnover. The obligation to pay a dismissal wage would give such employers a motive to make their practice conform to that of those thoughtful humane employers who have brought their annual turnover in some cases down to 30 per cent, with profit to themselves and contentment to their employees. They would find it paid to give attention to human engineering."

SHIPS CHEAPER HERE.

One of the interesting sidelights in connection with the letting of enormous steel ship contracts by the United States Shipping Board to Chinese and Japanese shipyards is the statement of one of the most influential shipbuilding men on the Pacific Coast to one of the officials of the local Iron Trades Council, that the same ships which are to be built in Asiatic shipyards at a cost of \$400 a ton can be built in San Francisco today for \$210 per ton.

WORLD LABOR CONGRESS.

A delegation representing the American Federation of Labor will set sail for Paris shortly to attend an International Labor Congress to take place at the same time and place as the peace congress. This is the first definite announcement of the calling of the labor congress.

The members of this delegation are:

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

James Duncan, president of the Granite Cutters' International Association.

John R. Alpine, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America.

The party will probably sail on January 8th.

Calling for the International Congress of Labor has been left in the hands of President Gompers, as decided at the Inter-Allied labor conference held in London on September 17 and 18. President Gompers has deferred the calling of the meeting pending developments in the international situation.

The decision to call the conference together was made at a session here in the Hotel Continental of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and accordingly President Gompers has cabled instructions to affiliated bodies in Europe, asking them to send delegates. It is understood that the conference will not seat delegates from the Central Powers.

The first session will be an informal gathering in Paris, at which details for the formal gathering will be decided upon.

The Executive Council was called into special session by President Gompers to take up several questions that have come up through the ending of the war, and, not the least of these, to discuss matters of policy in meeting situations that may arise through any attempt on the part of employers to lower the present wage standard or increase the working hours.

Calling of the international labor congress, to meet concurrently with the Peace Congress, has been uppermost in the mind of American labor ever since the beginning of the war. The matter was first broached at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Philadelphia in November, 1914. The Executive Council at the following convention, held in San Francisco in 1915, reported a comprehensive plan for the convocation of such a world labor congress, which was approved.

This plan was transmitted to the labor movements of all countries. Replies were received from many concurring in the suggestion. However, Carl Legien, President of the Federation of Trade Unions of Germany, wrote that in his judgment such a movement would be of doubtful practicability, and the British labor movement withheld endorsement.

For these reasons the Baltimore (1915) convention adopted as a supplement to the first proposition, that the labor movements of the various countries should prevail upon their national governments to include representatives of labor in the national delegation which would participate in the World Peace Congress.

These demands are in accord with the fundamental principles of democracy which is the basic issue involved in the war. The labor movement holds that the government should be the agency by which the will of the people is expressed, rather than the agency for controlling them.

Labor took the position that because of their response in defense of principles of freedom, the people have earned the right to wipe out all vestiges of the old idea that the government belongs to or constitutes a "governing class."

In determining issues that will vitally affect the lives and welfare of millions of wage earners, it declared, justice requires that they should have direct representation in the agency authorized to make such decisions.

The Buffalo (1917) Convention declared that the following essential fundamental principles must underlie any peace treaty acceptable to them:

1. A league of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice and therefore peace in relations between nations.
2. No political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and to cripple or embarrass others.
3. No indemnities or reprisals based upon vindictive purposes or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs.
4. Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle, "No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live."
5. No territorial changes or adjustment of power except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in furtherance of world peace.

In addition to these basic principles, which are based upon declarations of President Wilson, the Executive Council proposed to the last convention, held in St. Paul in June, 1918, that there shall be incorporated in the treaty that shall constitute the guide of nations after the war, the following declarations, fundamental to the best interests of all nations and of vital importance to wage-earners:

1. No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of sixteen have been employed or permitted to work.
 2. It shall be declared that the basic workday in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours.
 3. Involuntary servitude shall not exist as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.
 4. Establishment of trial by jury.
- These propositions were unanimously endorsed by the St. Paul convention.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, Frederick Stanley;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That while bowing in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we, the members of Federal Employees' Union No. 1, of the National Federal Employees, deeply mourn the loss of our brother, and hereby express our heartfelt and sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. May the healing influence of time ease their affliction and enable them to bear their great loss; and

Be It Further Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family and also to the Federal Employees Magazine at Washington, D. C.

D. H. McCCLURE,

President.

A. BERRYESSA,
Secretary.

MOTION PLAYERS UNITE.

Los Angeles Motion Picture Players' Union No. 16377 has just been organized, being the first union of motion picture players organized in the country. It has a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

He that ruleth his spirit is better than he who succeeds in taking a city.



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FOR OVERTHROW OF SOCIETY.

By Victor H. Arnheim

Of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Society was to have been abolished last week, only it rained. A wild and woolly bunch of New York "reds" had a be-e-e-aautiful scheme all set down on paper, as to how this little old world was going to be turned upside down—and then it had to rain! Spoiled it all, at one fell swoop.

The secret is this: Central Park, where the millennium was to have been ushered in, got wet. The rain came down and wet the ground to be precise. And who wants to revolt when the ground is wet?

Lots of things happened Friday.

Let's enumerate! Firstly, the city editors of all the big newspapers got terribly excited. Somebody had scattered circulars broadcast announcing in 14-point type, that the millennium was at hand. (Any fool knows that an announcement of the millennium is worth at least 24-point type, but we musn't interrupt.)

So the city editors got excited and reprinted copies of proclamations telling of the overthrow of society and everything. And next the police got excited. They were going to prepare for "eventualities." Said preparations consisted of three hundred uniformed policemen, culled from all the district reserves of the lower city. Next came two hundred plain clothes cops, a machine gun battery, detective inspectors, mounted cops, etc., etc. And they foregathered in the Mall of Central Park and waited for the millennium upheaval, and all that came was a lot of—rain!

Friday was the 13th, y'understand. Tom Mooney was to have been hanged and the wild-eyed reds had planned a city-wide demonstration of protest. The Governor of California knew what he was doing and commuted Mooney's sentence so as to fool the wild-eyed reds. But the wild-eyed reds were too wise for the Governor of California, and they said: "Aha! Another capitalist plot! They're afraid. Aha! We'll fool him! We'll hold our demonstration anyway!"

So they went ahead with their plans for their demonstration. "Workers, gather together in protest!" read the circulars. "Come to Central Park, Friday the 13th, to protest against the death of liberty! We must protest!" (Mooney wasn't going to die, so they couldn't mention his name. What a shame! Just think how lovely it would have sounded on the red throwaways to say to the world, "Workers, protest against the slaying of Mooney! Don't let them kill your fellow worker!") But the Governor of California spoiled all that, you know.

As long as they were going ahead with the demonstration the wild-eyed ones decided they'd make it worth while. The whole city was going to quit work. At least a million "fellow-workers" were going to gather in Central Park. (It was whispered that there might be two million; maybe even three! Think of that, now!)

Furthermore they were going to fool the cops, just like they'd fooled the Governor of California. They were going to repair to Central Park, and just walk around and meditate. There was no law against meditating, you see, and they were going to meditate about the death of liberty, and the wickedness of the capitalist system, and the debauchery of democracy, and—oh, nobody knows what all!

And also wonder of wonders! They got busy at the last minute with the printing press and pulled off a fine little imitation of a Twentieth Century, Double Deck, Eight Cylinder, Reverse Action, Bolshevik manifesto of revolt. It reads so well we reproduce it in full:

"Friday, the thirteenth of December, 1918, 12 o'clock noon, will mark the beginning of the rule of the workers of the United States of America.

"In order that this may be accomplished with

the minimum of friction, all rules and regulations laid down by the capitalists must first be totally disregarded.

"It is therefore proclaimed:

"1. That all debts, public and private are cancelled.

"2. That all leases, contracts, indentures and similar instruments, products of capitalism, are null and void.

"3. All statutes, ordinances and other enactments of capitalistic government are repealed.

"4. All public offices are declared vacant.

"5. The military and naval organizations will immediately dissolve and reorganize themselves upon a democratic basis for speedy demobilization.

"6. All working class and political prisoners will be immediately freed and all indictments quashed.

"7. All vacant and unused land shall immediately revert to the people and remain common property until suitable regulations for its disposition can be made.

"8. All telephones, telegraphs, cables, railroads, steamship lines and other means of communication and transportation shall be taken over by the workers and treated henceforth as the property of the people.

"9. As speedily as possible the workers in the various industries will proceed to take over these industries and organize them in the spirit of the new epoch now beginning.

"10. The flag of the new society shall be plain red, marking our unity and brotherhood with similar republics in Russia, Germany, Austria and elsewhere.

"Issued in New York City by order of

"THE PEOPLE'S DAY COMMITTEE,

"Ellis O. Jones, Chairman.

"Note—Stenographers, printers and others having access to mimeographs, multigraphs, presses, etc., are requested to reproduce the above in great quantities, preferably in red ink, and scatter them broadcast and post in conspicuous places."

Everything was ready. The printing presses had done their bit. The circulars had gone the rounds along the underground route. The city editors had frothed at the mouth, and the cops were ready. All around the Mall stood expectant groups waiting. Reporters peered out from behind trees. Movie operators adjusted their cameras, wiped their lenses.

And then, curses! It rained!

Can you beat it? Make all this fuss about an honest-to-goodness revolution, and it has to rain!

Well, it's all over and nothing happened. Eight Bolsheviks traipsed around the wet grass till they 'most caught their death of pneumonia, got disgusted and quit.

Ellis O. Jones, leader of the wild-eyed ones, was pinched for saying he'd like to have the army and navy disbanded, and was booked on a charge of seditious utterances. Later they made it disorderly conduct for speaking disrespectfully to a cop, but the district attorney told the judge that anybody who had ideas like that disclosed in the circular must be bughouse, and the judge sent Jones to the Bellevue psychopathic ward for observation. Jones is disgusted.

The only ones who were satisfied were the city editors. It was just pie for them!



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RETAIL DRIVERS GAINING

Retail Delivery Drivers' Union has made considerable progress of late in the way of organization. The difference existing between the union and the Jewel Tea Company seems to be in excellent shape for early adjustment. In fact, it is expected that the entire matter will be settled within the next two or three weeks.

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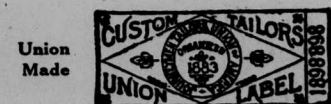
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THE MOONEY CONGRESS.

By Ed. Gammons.

The credentials of five hundred delegates to the Mooney Congress in Chicago, to be convened on January 14th, have reached the office of the International Workers' Defense League. Advices from Chicago state that many other credentials have been received there by the branch office at 166 West Washington street.

The following telegram was received by Ed. Nolan, secretary of the Defense League, on last Monday:

Pittsburg, Pa., January 6, 1918.

Edward D. Nolan, 307 Russ Bldg., San Francisco.

A national convention of the trades unionists of America has been called by the International Workers' Defense League, to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on January 14, 1919, in the auditorium of the North Side Turner Hall, 822 North Clark street. The purpose of this convention is to find ways and means to continue the interest of organized labor and its friends in the demand for new trials for Thomas J. Mooney, and Warren K. Billings. Public opinion throughout the world is convinced that these two brothers are the victims of the most diabolical frame-up that was ever perpetrated against a human being. The undersigned are heartily in accord with the purpose of this convention and urge our affiliated trades unionists to give their full co-operation and support by sending delegates and otherwise to the end that the demand of labor for new trials for Mooney and Billings may be finally consummated.

John Fitzpatrick, Chicago, Chairman of National Committee organizing Steel Workers; Joseph F. Valentine, Cincinnati, International Presi-

dent Iron Molders' Union of North America; A. C. Hughes, Boston, Mass., International President Coopers' Union; Thomas H. Flynn, General Organizer of American Federation of Labor; Michael A. Maher, Portsmouth, Ohio, International Vice-President Boilermakers' Union; S. E. Heberling, Buffalo, N. Y., Switchmen's Union; F. M. Ryan, Chicago, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; E. J. Evans, Chicago, Electrical Workers' International Union; H. J. Hecht, Danville, Ill., International Brotherhood Railway Carmen; Joseph W. Morton, Chicago, Illinois, International Brotherhood of Firemen; M. Preece, Chicago, Bricklayers' International Union; Phillip Murray, Pittsburg, President District No. 5 of United Mine Workers; J. M. Patterson, Bloomington, Ill., International Vice-President Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; H. F. Liley, Kansas City, Mo., Organizer Railway Carmen; H. L. Saddler, Pittsburg, Pa., Steam and Operating Engineers; Fred Knightly, Pittsburg, Pa., Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers; Louis Leonard, Wheeling, W. Va., Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers; James G. Sause, Pittsburg, Pa., Brotherhood of Boilermakers; M. F. Glenn, Columbus, Ohio, Brotherhood of Boilermakers; Patrick F. Duffy, Brooklyn, N. Y., Iron Molders' Union of North America; Edward Crough, Denver, Colo., Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers' Union; William Hannon, Chicago, Ill., General Executive Board of International Association of Machinists; John Olchon, Youngstown, Ohio, General Organizer of American Federation of Labor; William F. Rooney, Chicago, Ill., International Union of Sheet Metal Workers; Robert W. Beattie, Pittsburg, Pa., International Vice-President Firemen's Union.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will be headed by Stella Mayhew who will sing songs new and old. The reason why Miss Mayhew is doing a single is because Billee Taylor, her partner and husband, is now wearing the khaki of Uncle Sam with the rank of lieutenant. For her coming engagement Miss Mayhew has an act that completely eclipses her former efforts. There are many comedienues in vaudeville, but there is only one Stella Mayhew. Eddie Borden, a sterling comedian who is always worth while, will appear in "The Law Breaker." "The Law Breaker" is a gentleman burglar who is not a burglar at all, merely an excuse for a line of patter which amuses the audience immensely. Irene and Bobby Smith are two dainty girls who are not only attractive in appearance but also sweet singers. Their efforts are a bit out of the ordinary and their songs are sure to be popular. Harry and Grace Ellsworth, brother and sister, excel both in song and dance. They are an exceedingly ingratiating pair and their performance makes an irresistible appeal. Sarah Padden will repeat her tremendous success in "The Eternal Barrier." George La Maire and his assistant, Clay Crouch, in the laughable skit "The New Physician," and Gus Edwards' Annual Song Revue with Olga Cook, the young American prima donna, supported by a company of thirty, in the musical comedy "The Fountain of Youth" will be the remaining numbers. The latest series of the Hearst Weekly and the Official American Red Cross picture "Russia—A World Problem" will be interesting features of a delightful bill.

Habit is a cable; we weave a thread of it each day, and at last we cannot break it.



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BOLSHEVISTS' FEROCIOUS BRUTALITY.

By A. M. Simons,

Of American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

It has become quite the thing for defenders of the Russian Bolsheviks to insist that the Trotsky-Lenine government is characterized by a gentle kindness toward their enemies. We have been especially assured that the charge of bloody brutality is a slanderous falsehood.

When I saw Kerensky in Paris he placed before me ample evidence of the ferocious and useless brutality of the present Russian rulers. It would, however, be useless to instance this, as it would at once meet the constantly parroted reply that it is but the slanders of the enemies of these lovable individuals.

Fortunately, the Bolsheviks publish two official newspapers, "Pravda" and "Izvestya." There are only two, for, as "Pravda" for July 5, 1918, tells us:

"The press is a most dangerous weapon in the hands of our enemies. We will tear it from them, we will reduce it to impotence. . . . We are going to smite the journals with fines, to shut them up, to arrest the editors, and hold them as hostages."

These sentiments are respectfully referred to our own long-distance lovers of Bolshevism, who are also loud protestors about the necessity of free speech.

"Justice," the oldest Socialist journal in the English language, if not in the world, has had a series of translations made from these two Bolshevik organs. It is from these translations that the following, as well as the above, extracts are taken. They show a callous brutality that has few examples in history.

The first offers an illustration of the methods of applying Bolshevik justice. It should be remembered that the death penalty for civil offenses, even murder, was never enforced under the Czar. It appears for the first time in modern Russian history under the Bolsheviks. The quotation is from "Izvestya," July 28, 1918:

"Two village robbers were condemned to death. All the people of Semenovskaia and the surrounding communes were invited to the ceremony. On July 6th, at midday, a great crowd of interested spectators arrived at the village of Loupia. The organizers of the execution gave to each of the bystanders the opportunity of flogging the condemned to obtain from them supplementary confessions. The number of blows was unlimited. Then a vote of the spectators was taken as to the method of execution. The majority was for hanging. In order that the spectacle could be easily seen, the spectators were ranged in three ranks—the first row sat down, the second rested on the knee, and the third stood up."

Here is the way the Bolsheviks treat their opponents who desire to surrender. The quotation is from a "Bulletin Official" in "Izvestya," July 21, 1918:

"At Jaroslav the adversary, gripped in the iron ring of our troops, has tried to enter into negotiations. The reply has been given under the form of redoubled artillery fire."

Four days later the same journal gives further particulars of the same situation in the form of the following "Bolshevik proclamation to Jaroslav":

"The general staff notifies to the population of Jaroslav that all those who desire to live are invited to abandon the town in the course of twenty-four hours and to meet near the America bridge. Those who remain will be treated as insurgents and no quarter will be given to anyone. Heavy artillery fire and gas bombs will be used against them. All those who remain will perish in the ruins of the town with the insurrectionists, the traitors and the enemies of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolution."

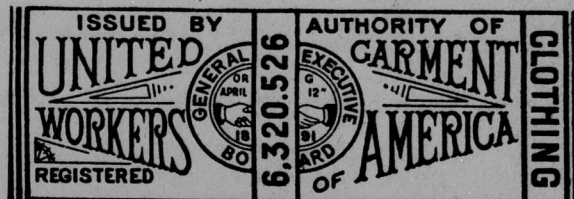
The story closes in the next issue, which says:

"For the inquiry into the events relating to the insurrection of Jaroslav a special commission has been formed."

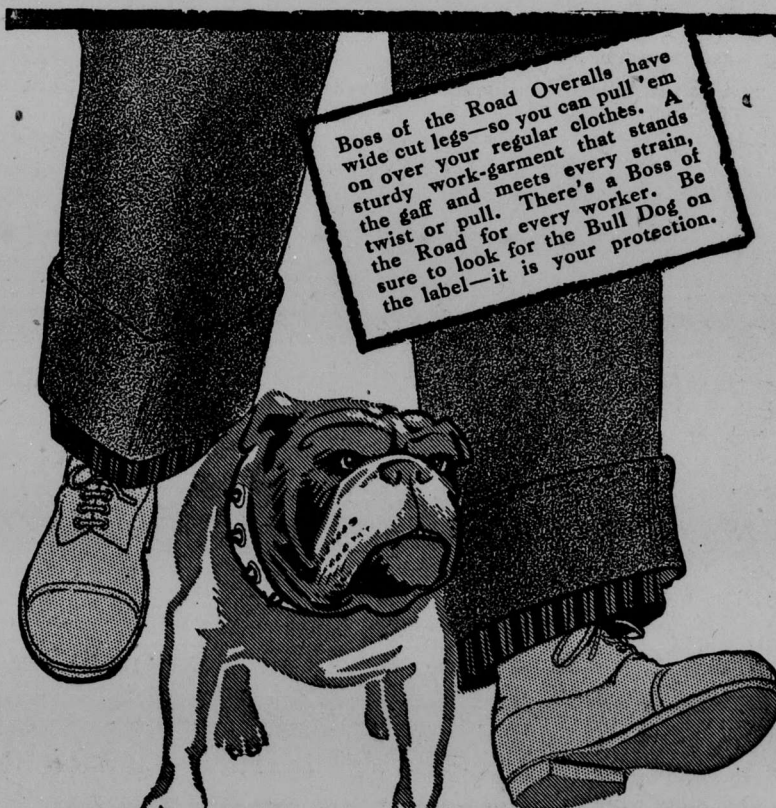
"After minute questionings and full inquiry, the commission has separated from the mass of prisoners 350 persons, for the most part ex-officers, counter-revolutionaries and white guards. The inquiry has, in effect, shown that this group had taken an active part in the insurrection and had

relations with the Czecho-Slovaks. All this band, to the number of 350, were shot by order of the commission."

Note that the warning "proclamation" was issued on July 25th, and the report of the execution was published on the 26th. In the meantime the crime had been committed, "the minute questionings and full inquiry" completed and the death sentence upon 350 persons carried out.

Corduroys---with the "Union Label"---**The Label you want to see---**

—and the best trousers, as far as we honestly know, that you can buy at this price. Corduroys have always been a preference with many men for work wear; but now, since good wool is all going to France, they are far superior in warmth, appearance, and durability, and this special line is special priced at **\$3.50** a pair

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Boss of the Road Overalls have wide cut legs—so you can pull 'em on over your regular clothes. A sturdy work-garment that stands the gaff and meets every strain, twist or pull. There's a Boss of the Road for every worker. Be sure to look for the Bull Dog on the label—it is your protection.

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through the secretary of each or-
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that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1919.

On fire that glows
With heat intense
We turn the hose
Of common sense,
And out it goes
At small expense.—W. S. Gilbert.

Hold your Liberty Bonds. By selling them now you will make it harder for the government to float its next loan, and there must be another loan to care for our military forces until demobilization is completed. If you are really patriotic you will not sell them under such circumstances.

The fellow who speaks of "uniform wages for the workers throughout the world" has in mind the Chinese wage as the basis for the leveling process and he also has in mind the preventing of any future progress by the American wage worker. He might just as well subsidize right now. The American worker will have none of his scheme. The great war just brought to a successful close was fought in the interest of all the people and not for the special benefit of a few employers.

The San Francisco Bulletin, after a journey of several years in the squalor and the mire of underworld life, seems to have drifted back to journalism of a decent character and is now espousing the causes that appeal to normal, healthy human minds. It also flies the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council at its masthead in each issue. Presumably the cause of this change in policy is a change in editors. At any rate the paper is to be congratulated upon the alteration in its course.

It is not hard to understand how the scoundrels succeeded in persuading the simple, illiterate Russian people to embrace Bolshevism, nor is it difficult to see the reason for the simpletons in the United States joining in the clamor for that crazy doctrine, but the people who must be watched in this country are the cunning knaves who use the propaganda as a means of gaining advantage for themselves. There are some of these creatures right here in San Francisco, some of them very crafty scoundrels who have succeeded for years in eking out an existence without the necessity of performing any service to society. They do not like work and will not work if they can find anything else to do. Bolshevism, therefore, holds out possibilities for them and they have not been slow to see the opportunity. They are easily identified by their past reputations.

:- More of Bolshevism :-

As we have repeatedly stated, those who believe in or favor the aspirations of the Russian Bolsheviks are persons who confess that they have no morals and are, therefore, bound by no moral limitations. They are simply animals that have been trained to walk upright as men, without any of the other characteristics of men except the physical appearance of human beings. Last Saturday's papers carried this telegraphic news, which furnishes a fair sample of the kind of a world the Bolsheviks would give us to live in if they came into control of it:

"The Town Council of Petrograd, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, has decided that all unmarried women between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be provided with husbands selected by the Council. The children of these unions, it is added, will not be allowed to remain with their parents, but will be educated under the control of the Soviet government.

American Bolsheviks, knowing that the cause will be hurt by a revelation of the facts of conditions in Russia, dispute reports that reach this country and try to make it appear that truthful news is falsehood published by the "paid press" in order to influence public opinion. The deception attempted by the Bolsheviks, however, is childish beyond dispute because there is no agency in the world better equipped than the United States Government for obtaining the exact facts concerning existing conditions in Russia under the Bolshevik reign, nor is there any other institution that has earned a better right to be trusted by the workers of the world than has the present national administration in the United States. The United States Government has published under its official seal the facts which have been given to the public concerning the Bolsheviks, so that there is no necessity whatever for taking the word of the "paid press."

But the Bolsheviks in this country would have us believe that the silly stuff they give out is the truth and that they are better able to ascertain the truth than is the Government. What a high opinion these childish-minded creatures have of the American people is clearly indicated by the tactics used by them in their endeavors to win converts to Bolshevism.

What do American parents think of the idea of taking their children away from them to be raised by the state? What do the decent-minded men and women of America think of the free-love policies of some of the local Russian Soviets under Bolshevik control? What kind of a world would we have to live in if these moral monsters ever gained the upper hand in it?

We have called some of these creatures American Bolsheviks. They are not Americans at all, and, perhaps, we should have said Bolsheviks in America. They are loud shouters for freedom of speech and of the press, but what they really mean is that they want license of speech and of the press for themselves alone and silence for all other people. Let us see how the thing is carried out in Bolshevik Russia. We quote from Professor Ludovic H. Grondys, Professor of Physics and Mathematics in the Technical Institute of Dordrecht, Holland, editor of the University Review of Philosophy, newspaper correspondent, and close student of the Russian people for the past half dozen years. He is describing the Bolshevik regime:

"There is less freedom of speech than under the Czar. Only Bolshevik papers are allowed. There is no freedom of speech whatever. Merely suspicion brings death at once."

This is not under Czarism, it is Bolshevism; not 1905, but December, 1918:

We quote further, from the "Pravda," official Bolshevik newspaper, as translated for "London Justice" and furnished to America by A. M. Simons, former leading member of the Socialist party of America:

"The press is a most dangerous weapon in the hands of our enemies. We will tear it from them, we will reduce it to impotence.

... We are going to smite the journals with fines, to shut them up, to arrest the editors, and hold them as hostages."

Fine, lofty sentiments, from the official organ of the "people's rulers"!

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Every week for years we have read strong predictions of the end of the American Federation of Labor in the Socialist press of the country, but the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions seem to be bothered but little by such prophets. The unions continue to add members and influence and power day after day without regard for the calamity howlers. Progress is the watchword and nothing is allowed to interfere with the steady forward march of trade unionism.

Theodore Roosevelt is dead. His was a spectacular and picturesque career. Of an active, impulsive disposition, he often said things and did things on the spur of the moment which created enmity for him, though he was always sure in his own mind that he was right. We very seldom agreed with him, but he had many admirable traits of character, among them his unflinching courage. He was a truly great American and wielded great influence among the people during the thirty years he spent in public life.

The editor of a little village paper in the State of New York is making a bid for advertising patronage from big business by mailing in pamphlet form an editorial attacking organized labor throughout the country. It is doubtful whether he will accomplish his purpose because those who fight organized labor in order to increase their profits will not spend money for advertising space that will produce no results for them. And that this editor and his paper are too insignificant to be of any value goes without saying.

The Italian Labor Mission to the United States asks that American Unions accept traveling cards from their country and take members from there into membership here without in initiation fee. They particularly object to the high initiation fees charged by some unions in this country, and their objection is well founded. The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly gone on record in favor of low initiation fees, yet there are some organizations here that charge initiation fees that are almost prohibitive.

The interests of the American wage worker will be carefully safeguarded by the watchful vigilance of Samuel Gompers, who will be on the job all the time. Some of the intellectuals who would dearly love to exercise a controlling influence over the labor movement of this country, as they do over the movement in many European countries, are worried lest something be done at the peace conferences that will be hurtful to the workers. If Samuel Gompers cannot prevent such happenings there is no other man in America who can. He is himself a working man and knows the trials and sorrows, hopes and desires of the American workers from first hand experience. The intellectual would-be advisers can go way back and sit down. There is no need whatever for their advice. The American worker is thoroughly capable of taking care of his own interests and knows that the advice of the know-it-all outside guardian of his welfare has been hurtful rather than helpful in the past.

WIT AT RANDOM

Mrs. A.—Your husband told my husband that his word was law at home.

Mrs. B.—Yes, it's one of those laws that are never enforced.—Boston "Transcript."

Grey—How are you getting along in the stock market?

Green—Well, I'll tell you. I traded a lot of money for experience, and now I'm trying to reverse the process.—Jersey City "Journal."

"Look here, now, Harold," said father to his little son, who was naughty, "if you don't say your prayers you won't go to heaven."

"I don't want to go to heaven," sobbed the boy, "I want to go with you and mother."—"Pearson's."

Having made his payments for Liberty bonds, war-chest, rent, coal, gas, and groceries, the poor man was broke. But he needed winter clothes, so he compromised by digging through a closet and unearthing a heavy vest that belonged to a winter suit he had worn some years ago. He brushed the vest off and felt in the pockets.

Eureka! A discovery!

In the inside pocket of the vest was a roll of bills amounting to \$123.

And not one of them was receipted.—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

Janet, aged nine, was taken by her mother to lunch at the house of a friend.

The hostess was of the talkative variety, and, in her enjoyment of certain interesting little incidents she was relating, quite forgot to give Janet anything in the shape of food.

After a lapse of several minutes, Janet could endure the situation no longer. So, raising her plate as high as she could, she demanded in a shrill voice:

"Anybody here want a clean plate?"—"Everybody's Magazine."

"Is your daughter taking singing lessons?"

"That's what you heard all right! I hope you didn't think for a minute that I had started beating my wife."—Buffalo "Express."

A Frenchman, boasting in company that he had thoroughly mastered the English language, was asked to write the following from dictation:

"As Hugh Hughes was hewing a yule-log from a yew-tree, a man drest in clothes of a dark hue came up to Hugh and said: 'Have you seen my ewes?' 'If you will wait until I hew this yew, I will go with you anywhere in Europe to look for your ewes,' said Hugh."—"Tit-Bits."

In one of the big base hospitals of the Army not long ago a new librarian was set to work by the American Library Association. She was a very charming young woman, and very anxious to please all of her "customers," tho some of them didn't even wish to look at a book. In her rounds she approached one of the patients and he declined to be interested in her wares. At the next cot she stopped and offered its occupant a book.

"What's it about?" the patient asked.

"Oh, this is 'Bambi,'" said the librarian.

"It's about a girl who married a man without his having anything to say about it."

"Hold on there," shouted the man who had declined all books. He raised himself up on his elbow and reached out his hand. "Give me that book. It's my autobiography."—Topeka "State Journal."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE SONG OF THE FORGE.

Clang, clang! the massive anvils ring;
Clang, clang! a hundred hammers swing;
Like the thunder-rattle of a tropic sky,
The mighty blows still multiply;

Clang, clang!

Say, brothers of the dusky brow,
What are your strong arms forging now?
Clang, clang! We forge the colter now,
The colter and the kindly plow;

Prosper it, Heaven, and bless our toil!

May its broad furrow still unbind

To genial rains, to sun and wind,

The most benignant soil;

Clang, clang! Our colters course shall be
On many a sweet and sheltered lea,

By many a streamlet's silver tide,

Amid the song of morning birds,

Amid the low of sauntering herds,

Amid soft breezes which do stray

Through woodbine hedges and sweet hay,

Along the green hill's side.

When regal Autumn's bounteous hand

With widespread glory clothes the land—

When to the valleys, from the brow

Of each resplendent slope, is rolled

A ruddy sea of living gold—

We bless—we bless the plow. —G. S. Hillard.

AS WILLIS POLK SEES IT.

After-the-war-business-conditions is the mooted question of the moment. In connection with which there seems to be in the air an indefinable dread of the Bolshevik, the I. W. W. and the revolutionists. Such revolutionists should no longer inspire fear. The war itself has been the greatest revolution in history—a revolution against autocracy, tyranny and kaiserism—a revolution against the very things that the little revolutionists, sincerely or insincerely, have always relied upon as a justification for their propaganda. The revolution has succeeded. The world is free. Long live the revolution.

But queries Mr. Capital Investment, can we build now? What about the cost of labor? What about the high price of material?

Some employers yearn for a decrease in wages. They hope that the eight hour day will be abolished and that wages will recede from their present level; but labor contends that its motive is not to destroy but to construct, and that all may just as well understand now as at any other time that the advantages which the workers of America and the allied countries have gained, and which may even extend to the people of the conquered countries, shall not be taken away.

It might appear that this sharp divergence of opinion would be irreconcilable. But if we stop to consider, the most potent and really determining factor in the situation, namely, the basis law of supply and demand, is the only point in question.

Increased production and competition will regulate prices. Under any other course, employers would suffer as much as employees, and capital suffer as much as labor.

In the mean time the great investing public twirls its thumbs. It waits, it hopes, it studies, it will (the smartest of them) be quick to seize the opportunities of the moment.

The pending organization of the next Congress, if it leads to stability and definiteness of policy (no matter what kind) will open the flood gates of investment. Prosperity, activity, employment, contentment and happiness will follow, and be the reward of the industrious, the serious minded and the upright; these in the individual, if coupled with capability, will spell success.

Board of Directors.
James C. Dewey
George W. Lerond
Mike Fogel
George Price
Bela Spiller
Alex Difeau
W. A. Belard

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber, President
Arthur Morey, Vice-President
J. J. Atkins, Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum, Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours, 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Lees, Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall, Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
George H. Williams, Secretary
L. N. Ritzau, Business Representative
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, January 8, 1919.

President Weber presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New members: Dewey Smith, violin; A. C. Doerr, saxophone.

Transfers deposited: Geo. M. Robison, drums, 20, Denver; Manuel Perez, clarinet, saxophone, 295, Pocatello; G. B. Williamson, drums, 105, Spokane; Billie Billings, banjo, 241, Butte; Lawrence Werly, drums, 523, Lodi.

Transfers withdrawn: Robt. E. Hanson, Edw. C. Hopkins, H. Bender, Trev Sharp.

Deceased: Fred Mundwyler.

"Gagging" Law To Be Strictly Enforced.

On page 14 of the Price List there appears the following: "Note A: Where members of theatre orchestras are required to 'gag,' talk with or in any way assist any performer in making his or her act effective with the audience they must be paid \$5.00 per week in addition to regular weekly salary."

The provisions of the above are very sweeping but were made so upon the request of a number of members who complained that in a number of houses members of the orchestra were ridiculed and in some instances grossly insulted that the performer might be able to get a laugh. Since the passage of this law leaders and members have interpreted it as they saw fit. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Board of Directors which has decided that its provisions are to be strictly enforced and the absolute letter of the law must be lived up to. Leaders will take special care to see the law enforced.

In Re Amateur Bands.

Members who, by reason of their employment, are permitted to rehearse in private with amateur bands, especially shipyard bands, will note that any permission given such bands to make a public appearance does not apply to them but solely to the members of the band who are not members of this organization. Our members are not supposed to appear in public with these organizations and any exception to this rule would have to be sanctioned by the Board of Directors.

Mariano Bracamonte Passes Hence.

Mariano Bracamonte, well known as a violinist and formerly a member of this organization, passed away on January 5th in his 54th year. He had been ill for the past year and a half. He was a brother of Frank Bracamonte, well-known 'cellist, of the union, to whom the sympathy of this organization will go forth.

Steve Bovo Passes Away.

It will come as a shock to the members of the organization to learn of the demise of "Steve" Bovo, well-known cornist. He had been suffering from influenza at his home for several days and later went to St. Mary's Hospital, where he seemed to grow steadily worse and passed away on the evening of Tuesday, January 7th. He is survived by a widow and young son. "Steve" was very popular among the members and he will be sadly missed. The organization extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in its hour of sorrow.

Mr. Frank Rossi advises the members that he is in good health, and has been staying in Denver for the past couple of months. He will return to San Francisco next week.

Mr. W. E. Mires (violinist), has been discharged from U. S. Army, also A. Cereghino, Dave Whiteside and Paul Simney.

More Musicians—A Good Unwritten Rule.

In contracting for engagements, don't take a minimum number of men, try for a maximum. Six men orchestra try to contract for twelve, etc.

Please note the following changes of address: Adams, Cliff, Stratford Apts., 1100 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Andre, Jos., Rialto Hotel.

Arnaud, Louis, 1326 Hyde St.

Bayliss, Max, Hippodrome Theatre, Bakersfield.

Benson, Harry, 68 Haight St.

Biancone, A., 2017 Franklin Ave., Seattle.

Colvin, Frank, 374 Grove St.—Market 8308.

De Vaughn, Bert, 560 W. 33rd St., Oakland—Piedmont 316.

Findeisen, Carl, 407 McKay Apts., Seattle.

Gillmore, Dallas, 263 Hall St., Portland.

Golinsky, Martin—Fillmore 3362.

Greene, C. F., 3152 22nd St.—Valencia 1333.

Gulmon, H. S., 340 Eddy St.—Franklin 6388.

Heaton, Josephine, Wade Hotel—Prospect 340.

Holman, Thomas W., King George Hotel—Sutter 5050.

Hubbard, Elmer, care of Leo Feist Music Co., Pantages Bldg.

Hughes, W. R., Lyric Theatre, New Orleans.

Jakob, J. A., 2505 N. 18th St., Philadelphia.

Jones, M. S., 367 Alcatraz Ave., Oakland—Piedmont 5482-J.

Jurgenson, Irving, 2635 Myrtle St., Oakland.

Keithly, G. F. L., 1235 Jackson—Franklin 7615.

Klein, Wm., 5366 Miles Ave., Oakland—Piedmont 1001-W.

Klier, R., 322 22nd Ave.

Long, W. M., 983 Golden Gate Ave.—Park 1954.

Lytjen, L. M., 1906 Chestnut St., Berkeley—2399-W.

Macmanaman, Harry—Randolph 451.

Merrill, L. R., 144 N. Chicago St., Los Angeles.

Minor, F. Max., 610 Geary St.—Franklin 681.

Munroe, Audrey—Pacific 2987.

Neubert, Fred, Anwa Hotel, 512-A 13th St., Oakland, Cal.

Neuberger, F. E., 206 Goodnough Bldg., Portland.

O'Fallon, Mrs. and Mr., 1052 Ellis St.—Prospect 6356.

Pottgen, Fred D., 562 Hayes St.—Park 4102.

Purt, B., 824 Hyde St.—Franklin 5365.

Reed, W. J. (Skipper), Hotel Wade—Prospect 340.

Richardson, H. Archie, 14th and Jefferson, Oakland—Lakside 1620.

Rominger, O. F., 241 S. Orange, Glendale, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ruddick, J. L., 2514 Haste St., Berkeley—Berkeley 1027-W.

Steffen, Irving—Sunset 524.

Warburton, J. B., 809 Mason St.

Whiteside, Dave, 809 M St., Sacramento.

New Members.

Billings, Billie, Rialto Hotel.

Cruse, R. M., 341 Estudillo Ave., San Leandro.

Doerr, C. C., 704 Bush St.—Kearny 5914.

Fisher, Bert, 344 Jones St.—Prospect 310.

Kutzner, C. E., 2966 Clay St.—West 3500.

Moore, Algie, 1730 Cabrillo.

Moulton, R. E., Terminal Hotel.

Perez, Manuel, 1233 W. Eighth St., Oakland—Lakeside 2667.

Robison, Geo. M., 1410 Eighth Ave.

Russell, Vera V., 258 15th Ave.—Pacific 6378.

Smith, Dewey, 71 Waller St.

Werly, Lawrence, 1665 Fulton St.

Waggoner, Cliff, Baldwin Hotel, Oakland.

Williamson, Geo. B., 1938 Post St.—West 6313.

Willis, Chas. C., 645 Broadway—Kearny 4966.

The regular monthly union meeting postponed until Thursday, January 16th at 1 p. m.

WAITERS' ELECTION.

At the election of Waiters' Union No. 30, held last Tuesday, the following were elected officers to serve for the term of one year: First vice-president, Geo. Covert; secretary-treasurer, J. Weinberger; business agent, H. W. Van Dyke; delegates to Local Joint Executive Board, O. W. McGuire, J. Weinberger, C. F. Welch; delegates to Labor Council, Theo. Johnson, C. F. Welch, O. W. McGuire, J. Weinberger, L. A. Francoeur, Robert Symes, Hugo Ernst, H. W. Van Dyke, R. Baldwin. Other officers were elected without opposition: President, C. F. Welch; second vice-president, S. Schulberg; trustees, R. Baldwin, Hugo Ernst, Davidson.

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SOLVE YOUR OWN PROBLEM.

Labor is about to enter a new era. Soon reconstruction questions will be confronting us at every turn. It will become necessary that we exert every possible effort to secure employment for the returned trade unionists who have been in the service, as well as for those who have been engaged in war industries.

To see that these men find employment will be our problem, for if they remain unemployed they will be a direct menace to organized labor. It means that there is a force present which can be used to undermine the organizations by crafty employers, or that it can be employed to strengthen the whole fabric of labor.

However, if union men are to be kept steadily employed trade unionists must begin to purchase the products of the union shop exclusively. It will not do to remain indifferent. If the unionist believes in organization, if he is in any way shares in the benefits thereof, it is incumbent on him to support the union shop.

Demand the union label on all manufactured products such as clothing, ready made and tailor-made, shirts, underwear, hosiery and furnishing goods; on tobaccos and cigars and cigarettes; on bread and crackers. Demand the label on all your printing. Patronize only union stores, grocery stores and grocerias, butcher shops, restaurants, cafeterias, lunch rooms, barber shops, theaters, moving picture houses, in short whenever you spend any money be sure the place employs union help.

Quite some job you will say, but don't forget that there are other working people who are also struggling to better their working conditions and experience has taught us all that this can only be done through organization. If you adhere to this admonition during the year 1919 you will have done your duty—your bit—soon others will be following your example with the result that the union men and women of the city will have the preference of employment because the rank and file of the movement has supported them. Then the manufacturer and merchant will commence to realize that it is extremely unprofitable to conduct a non-union shop.

From the foregoing it is quite apparent that to a large extent organized labor controls its own destiny and that it holds the solution of the unemployed problem in its hand. Which do you prefer—unemployed trade unionists while the non-unionists prosper or will you see to it that you employ union men exclusively?

DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Officers are to be elected by the District Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at its meeting of January 13th. On the same evening the wage situation concerning the Pacific Coast will be given consideration. The District Council has waited for the last ninety days to hear from the Government as to the increased wages asked for the members employed by the telephone company. The Macy award granted the men \$6.40 a day and only \$4.75 is being paid. For beginners \$2 a day is asked and \$4 for experienced telephone operators of three years' service. Beginners are now being paid \$9 and \$10 a week and \$13.50 for experienced operators. The membership is becoming more restless as the time goes on and nothing is done in relation to increasing wages.

DELEGATION TO SACRAMENTO.

The Sunday Closing League will send a delegation to Sacramento during the week to prepare for the introduction in the Legislature of the Sunday closing bill. The bill provides for the closing of certain so-called non-essentials and work thereon during Sundays. The labor movement of the State is behind the bill.

IRON TRADES MAY STRIKE.

Offers made by the Iron Trades Council to compromise the retroactive features of the Macy award were refused Monday at a joint meeting of the California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen's Association.

Following this final refusal to put the retroactive feature of the scale in effect in the outside shops, the Iron Trades Council Monday night voted to refer the controversy to its affiliated unions for a strike vote, returnable in two weeks.

This strike vote would authorize the Council to call on strike 10,000 men employed in the outside shops in an attempt to enforce the provisions of the scale. About 290 metal trades plants and foundries would be closed in the event of the strike. The 40,000 men in the shipyards would not be affected.

The private shops are paying the old \$5.80 scale, and negotiations have been conducted for some time seeking to enforce the Macy award of \$6.40 a day, retroactive to August 1st. In the conferences held recently the Iron Trades offered to accept retroactive pay to October 1st, or an increase of 5 per cent in wages to April 1, 1919. The employers stood pat on their offer of \$6.40 per day and no retroactive wage. The shipyards and shops engaged on Government work met the terms of the Macy decision. The allied shops engaged on private work contend that they are not bound by the award. If the strike is called, it will affect about one-half of the iron trades men of the Bay district.

GEORGE KENNEY MISSING.

The local police have been asked to try and locate George Kenney of Seattle, a shipyard worker, who has been missing from his home in Seattle for some time. Kenny is 23 years

old and his parents, who reside at 5026 Forty-seventh avenue, Seattle, Wash., are anxious to get information as to his present whereabouts. He is believed to be in the Bay region.

JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS.

The Joint Council of Teamsters, composed of the teaming crafts of San Francisco, will elect officers at the meeting on January 20th. At the same meeting the question of jurisdiction between the Oakland and San Francisco Unions of Bakery Wagon Drivers will be discussed and settled in order that a precedent may be established for similar circumstances. It seems that some of the local firms deliver bakery goods in Alameda County, and the drivers for these firms belong to the San Francisco Union. The reverse condition is true also. The question to be decided is the union placement of the men who drive the bakery conveyances between San Francisco and Alameda counties.

TEAMSTERS' ELECTION.

The election held by the Teamsters' Union on Wednesday, January 8th, resulted as follows, so far as the count has gone up to the hour of going to press: President—Michael Casey 610, Timothy Ryan 247; vice-president—Arthur Otts, unopposed; financial secretary—Con Carroll, unopposed; recording secretary—John P. McLaughlin, unopposed; trustee—A. Milton 446, Frank Walsh 381; organizers (three to be elected)—James E. Wilson 657, John E. Stewart 638, William Conboy 439, Stanley Derham 202; Thomas Kehoe 378; Herbert Smith 166.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.



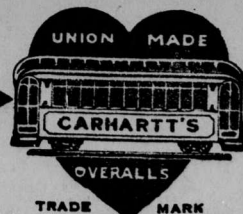
The same quality and service you get in

**Carhartt
Overalls**

would cost you much more in any other make, because even the denim and trimmings are made in "CARHARTT'S" own cotton mills and you get the benefit of the usual manufacturer's profit.

You will appreciate the difference in quality.

**SOLD ONLY BY THE
BETTER CLASS OF STORES**



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 3, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Electrical Workers No. 92—Frank Kane, J. J. McDonald, E. W. Swineford. Machinists No. 68—J. F. Bailey, A. H. Erwin, Wm. Fox, T. W. Howard, C. W. Hogue, M. A. Lovey, E. H. Misner, A. Schneider, J. H. Beckmeyer, F. Leo. Warehousemen and Cereal Workers—Thos. Blight, Sam Buskirk, R. E. Edwards, J. Puhn, N. Kramer, V. Leheney, E. Newman. Journeymen Tailors—A. Powlowski, vice Phil England. Postal Clerks—Jos. Raymond, G. Bruckerman, Wm. F. Donovan, Walter G. Hancock. Boiler-makers No. 6—J. Crotty, J. T. Duggan, D. Haggerty, J. Hanigan, Geo. Hilton, John J. Kane, M. J. McGuire, P. O'Halloran, S. M. Sullivan, James Rulofson. Ladies' Garment Workers—R. Itzkowitz, I. Miller. Waitresses—Mary Everson, Minnie Andrews, Maud Marsh, Laura Molleda, Gussie Newbert, Edith Reynolds. Bartenders—Dan Regan, Al. Condrotte, Pete Barling, James Ferguson, A. Zimmerman, W. Behrens, Geo. Vollum. Copper-smiths—Thos. Callan, vice L. J. Goverts. Grocery Clerks—W. R. Cammack, Emily Bernard, Tina Fosen. Cigarmakers—H. Knobel, C. Bloomquest, H. Tuckey, P. Davattina. Sailmakers—Horace Kelly. Delegates seated.

At this time President Haggerty, in conformity with the law of the Council, as he had not been returned as a delegate from his union, tendered his resignation and thanked the delegates for the courtesies extended him. Moved, that a committee of three be appointed to select a fitting testimonial to be presented to Brother Haggerty; carried. Vice-President Bonsor at this time assumed the chair.

Communications—Filed—From Congressman Nolan, with reference to self-determination for Ireland. From International Labor Press, with reference to Mr. Tate's National Labor Press Association. From Central Labor Council of New York, relative to prohibition.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Dallas Central Labor Council, requesting a donation for stock in its Labor Temple. From Consumers' Co-operative League of San Francisco, requesting financial assistance to start campaign of publicity and education.

Request complied with—From Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, requesting that boycott be lifted from the firms of Majestic Soda Water Company and Fred Kaiser & Co.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Seattle Labor Council, with reference to a war bonus for soldiers and sailors, and that Liberty bonds which they are paying for should be turned over to them paid up.

Resolutions Adopted—From Delegates Frank Miller, Dan Dewar, P. O'Halloran, J. O. Walsh, and D. P. Haggerty, submitting resolutions protesting against the award of any contract whatever to shipyards in China and Japan and urging the cancellation of all such contracts. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions read:

"Whereas, In addition to recent contracts awarded to shipbuilders in China for the construction of vessels to the value of \$32,500,000, press reports state that contracts for the construction of twenty vessels at an estimated value of \$100,000,000 have been awarded to shipyards in Japan, and that John A. McGregor, Pacific Coast representative of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, and Louis Luckenbach, steamship operator, are soon to depart for Japan to

guard the interests of the Government in the execution of these and other contemplated contracts of similar character; and

"Whereas, Acting chairman of the Shipping Board, John A. Donald, in a letter to Hon. Julius Kahn, California Congressman of the Fourth District, seeks to justify the construction of ships for America's new merchant marine by Asiatic and foreign cheap labor, on the plea that such move 'will cement friendly relations' between our Government and those countries, and 'will promote our interests' in said countries; and

"Whereas, Since the conclusion of the armistice said United States Shipping Board has found it convenient, and possible at once to abandon such American yards as the Liberty Shipyard on San Francisco Bay, at a loss of about four million dollars, including the cancellation of contracts for new ships to the value of sixty-six million dollars, and even now has cancelled contracts for wooden ships, although as much as \$200,000 has been spent on each of these ships, thus causing immediate cessation of work in many American shipyards and the throwing out of employment of many thousands of skilled ship workers; and

"Whereas, In addition to the continued discharge of ship workers from our shipyards, the Department of War and the Navy Department have discharged or are on the point of discharging over one million men for whom no adequate provisions have been made to secure them employment in private industry; and

"Whereas, Private industries are prevented from re-establishing themselves through lack of or cost of materials and steel products, and relief in this direction is going to be retarded by the policy of the United States Government in granting preferences for steel to the shipbuilders constructing vessels for us in China and Japan; and

"Whereas, Such policy and conditions necessarily flowing from its continuation on the part of our Government are going to produce within a short time general unemployment and industrial unrest which is likely to produce in our own country the same disastrous consequences as in Europe, namely, increasing discontent with our social and governmental conditions which at every turn seem to lead the Government to serve the interests of private capitalists and profiteers instead of the interests of all the people; and

"Whereas, It is high time that the various departments and representatives of our Government begin to seriously consider and take necessary steps to remedy these conditions which day after day are becoming more threatening and difficult to alleviate; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, representing the organized workers in all industries in this city, that we hereby protest to the utmost against the award of any contracts whatever to shipyards in China and Japan, that we petition for the immediate cancellation of all such contracts, and most earnestly petition the Government as well as the Congress to formulate a new shipbuilding program and at once institute such measures as will secure abundant opportunity for American labor to earn a proper living wage, sufficient for each laborer and mechanic and their families, according to a just American standard of life, without subjecting them to enslaving and degrading competition with Asiatic and other cheap labor; and, be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be submitted to all Central Labor Councils on the Pacific Coast, asking them to join with us in this protest and petition, and to transmit to their respective Senators and Congressmen copies of this or similar resolutions with the request that they do their utmost to secure fair competition for American workers, and that they consider the cost of such policy, however great temporary loss

may ensue by such policy, if thereby American standards and living conditions be maintained, and our country become the standard bearer in this respect for other nations and races to follow, for the permanent uplift of humanity and the freedom and prosperity of the democracies of the world."

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Schulberg, requesting Council to petition the Legislature to remedy this grave judicial miscarriage of justice by assisting in the world-wide movement for new trials for Warren K. Billings and Thos.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BILL

STELLA MAYHEW, "The Cheeriest Comedienne," Some New and Some Old Songs; EDDIE BORDEN, The Eminent Comedian, supported by "Sir" Frederick Courtney; Dainty Misses IRENE & BOBBY SMITH, presenting Songs Worth While; HARRY & GRACE ELLSWORTH, in a Smiling Smattering of Song and Dance; GEORGE LE MAIRE, assisted by Clay Crouch in "The New Physician"; HEARST WEEKLY, OFFICIAL AMERICAN RED CROSS PICTURE, "RUSSIA—A WORLD PROBLEM"; SARAH PADDEN in "The Eternal Barrier"; GUS EDWARDS' ANNUAL SONG REVUE, introducing OLGA COOK and Co. of Thirty.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A
BERTILLION
They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter

745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement & 7th Av.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets \$58,893,078.42
Deposits 54,358,496.50
Reserve and Contingent Funds. 2,336,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund 295,618.00

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, L. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.

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FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Mooney. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions read:

"Whereas, The President of the United States directly requested of Governor Stephens of this State that 'the execution of Mooney be postponed until he can be tried upon one of the other indictments against him, in order to give full weight and consideration to the important changes which I understand have taken place in the evidence against Mooney'; and

"Whereas, The Honorable Franklin A. Griffin, who was the trial judge in the case of the People of the State of California v. Thomas J. Mooney, also requested Governor Stephens to take similar action, urging that, 'the situation of Mooney is that he stands condemned to death upon evidence, concerning the truth of which to say the least has arisen a very grave doubt'; and

"Whereas, It is the joint opinion of the President of the United States, Judge Griffin, and the Federal Commission appointed to investigate the whole matter, that Mooney should have a new trial, and the refusal of Governor Stephens to grant such new trial reflects very seriously upon the courts and law of the State of California; and

"Whereas, The courts have declared themselves unable to go behind the record and set aside a verdict secured by fraud and perjury; and

"Whereas, The State Legislature, upon which devolves the duty of protecting the honor of California and the rights of its citizens, meets in Sacramento and should in fulfillment of its honor remove this blemish from the fair name of California and the honor of its courts and citizenry; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, hereby petitions the Legislature to remedy this grave judicial miscarriage of justice by assisting in the world-wide movement for new trials for Warren K. Billings and Thomas J. Mooney; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to all local unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council for approval, and that the California State Federation of Labor be requested to submit the matter to the entire labor movement of the State."

Executive Committee—In the matter of the controversy between the Ladies' Garment Workers and Manufacturers' Association, committee recommends that both organization agree to faithfully live up to the provisions of the signed agreement and that neither side take any step to cause cessation of work without first referring the grievance to the San Francisco Labor Council. In the matter of the charges by Carpenters' Union No. 483, regarding certain violations of the charter on work at the Hetch Hetchy, your committee recommends that the matter be referred to the secretary with instructions to take it up with the Board of Public Works and City Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessey. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Gas Workers' Union calling for an increase of 50 cents per day. In the matter of controversy between the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union and the Jewel Tea Company, committee recommends that the request for a boycott be filed as the firm has agreed to hereafter insist upon all drivers making application to join the union. Recommended that the circular letter from the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul, calling for a boycott on the Bohn Refrigerator Company, be referred to the Label Section for investigation and thereafter to the "Labor Clarion" for publicity. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The chair at this time introduced the Italian Labor Mission to the Council and Brother Ambris, head of the Mission, addressed the delegates. Moved, that the subject-matter of the

address be referred to the executive committee with instructions to formulate answers to same; carried. (See address printed in full in "Labor Clarion.")

The Council was also addressed by Brother James A. Duncan, secretary of the Central Labor Council of Seattle, Wash.

The chair appointed Delegates Bailey, O'Connell and Murphy as a committee to secure testimonial for Brother Haggerty.

Receipts—\$143.00. Expenses—\$263.02.

Adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

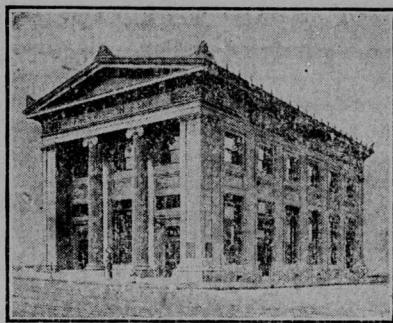
URGE NEW MOONEY TRIAL.

At a meeting of the American Federation of Labor executive council in New York City the following resolution was adopted:

"Having before us the letter of Mr. E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, under date of December 22, 1918, with reference to a labor convention or congress at Chicago, January 14, 1919, to deal with the Mooney case, the executive council declares:

That the American Federation of Labor in convention has dealt forcibly and thoroughly with the subject matter, urging a new trial for Mooney and that in accordance with that action the executive council has faithfully carried out the instructions of the convention and will continue to the full extent of its ability to urge and insist upon a new and fair trial for Mooney; and that the labor movement therefore being properly recorded with reference to the same, the executive council has no authority to deal with the subject in any other way than it is doing as per the action of the convention. Also that as far as general or sympathetic strikes are concerned, all parties are reminded that the authority for ordering strikes rests absolutely and entirely with the international unions, whose rules governing the same must be respected. There is not vested in the executive council of the American Federation of Labor or any body or group, other than the international unions, the authority to call strikes, general or local.

"That the Chicago Federation of Labor be advised as per above."



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department
THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

MEN!

Where is Your Old-Time Reciprocity?



By ALBERT S. SAMUELS

Time was when Union Labor was regarded as the most conscientious of all classes in supporting the official paper.

Lately I seldom hear a man say, "I am patronizing you because you advertise in the official organ of my Union." I like to hear men say that. I appreciate the large patronage that Union men have given me and are giving me, but I want them to see that their paper gets the credit that is due it.

I believe in and support Union Labor. In return I want you men to patronize me. I will give full value for every dollar spent here, and anytime you are not satisfied with a purchase I will make a prompt and just adjustment. I promise you a square deal in diamonds, watches, jewelry and optical goods.

Watchmakers *The Albert S. Samuels Co.* Jewelers Opticians

895 MARKET STREET, near Fifth

METAL TRADES COUNCIL.

The Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council is in session in Portland. Daniel P. Haggerty is presiding in the absence of President R. W. Burton, who remained in the city to attend to the local situation. The sessions will be continued during the week and are executive. The purpose of the conference is to consider and recommend to the iron trades unions of the Coast in relation to acceptance or rejection of the Macy award as it applies to shipyards. It is known that many of the delegates are hostile to the award, and it is possible that it may be rejected.

An albatross in a storm is a wonderful sight. No matter how furious the gale, no matter how fierce the hurricane squalls of Cape Horn, the great bird soars up against the blast grim and serene. Then wheeling, he comes sweeping down on the wings of the gale at a speed so tremendous that it cannot be less than eighty or ninety miles an hour, when, describing a low but immense circle, with the tip of his lee-wing just brushing the top of the giant waves, he again takes his flight upward against the storm. No living creature conveys the idea of boundless freedom so perfectly as the King of Space, the Wandering Albatross.—Paul Eve Stevenson.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

New working cards for the calendar year 1919 are now ready for distribution and chairmen of chapels are requested to call at headquarters for same. Issuing of cards at this time, instead of in the month of May, as heretofore, is made necessary by reason of the union's changed fiscal system.

The executive council of the International Typographical Union has modified the order of the referendum in levying an assessment of five cents per week to create a fund from which the dues and assessments of enlisted men are to be paid. The original order, emanating at the Scranton convention last August, was based upon war conditions existing at that time. Now that hostilities have ceased and no additional members are to be inducted into the service, the assessment has been reduced to ten cents per month. This amount is payable by all members, except pensioners, beginning with January, 1919.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held at Union Hall, Labor Temple, next Sunday, January 12th, at 2 o'clock p. m. In addition to routine business, three members of the board of directors, and physicians and druggists for the society will be elected. During the last quarter the organization has been called upon to meet the heaviest expenses in its history, because of the prevailing epidemic. Its resources, however, are fully ample to meet all demands.

George H. Cooley, an old member of No. 21, for many years associated with the J. M. Huber Ink Company, has severed connections with that firm and is now manager of the San Francisco branch of Harper, Marshall & Thompson Co., Inc., shipping and general merchants, with offices in the Mills building.

Mark W. Petersen, several years ago a member of No. 21, paid a visit to headquarters during the week. Petersen is now a constable in Portland, Oregon, and came to San Francisco on official business.

Among the many cards, calendars and holiday souvenirs received at headquarters during the present season, perhaps the most unique is that from the house of Taylor & Taylor. This firm issued as its holiday greeting a copy of the Declaration of Independence which is a facsimile of the first printed impression of that document, as it came from the press of John Dunlap, Philadelphia, July 5, 1776. So far as known, it has never before been reproduced. The sizes and style of type, the spacing between the words and lines, and the orthography of that period, are all faithfully and accurately preserved. In a letter accompanying the souvenir, Messrs. Taylor & Taylor say: "Today, the Declaration of Independence takes on a new significance, and stands not only as the foundation-stone of the Republic, but, in a large sense, as a symbol of Liberty throughout the world. Viewed in this wider aspect, it seems to us eminently fitting that we should evidence the deep and profound sensations which dominate us all at this time by reproducing the Declaration in the form in which the eyes of the American public first rested on it, and on which at this time the eyes of no American can rest without feelings of the deepest reverence." The copy will be suitably framed and hung on the wall at our headquarters.

George H. Fields, for the last eight years foreman of the composing room of the "Daily News," has resigned and will leave for the East this week. C. L. Stringfellow succeeds to the foremanship.

Among the soldiers' mail arriving at headquarters recently is a card from John Fraser, dated Siberia, November 29, in which he extends holiday greetings to all friends in No. 21.

The Down Town Shoe Stores are now closed on Saturday night

The undersigned shoe stores in the down town section will hereafter close every night (including Saturday) at 6 o'clock

To enable us to carry out this betterment in the working conditions of our employees, we bespeak the good will of the public and kindly request those who have been in the habit of buying on Saturday nights to buy during the day and shop earlier

C. H. BAKER,
53 Kearny, 885 Market

BLOCK & LEVY,
74 Geary St.

DAVIS SHOE CO.,
29 Kearny St.

DOOSE & LASKY,
Second floor, Flood Bldg.

ECONOMY SHOE CO.,
1013 Market St.

FIT-EEZE SHOE CO., Inc.,
1140 Market St.

FLORSHEIM-SCHAEFER SHOE CO.
48 Kearny St.

F. L. HEIM & SON,
228 Powell St.

LEWIS SAMPLE SHOE CO.,
Pacific Bldg.

PETERS BROS SHOE CO.,
766 Market St.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
(B. Katschinski), 825 Market St.

POLMER BOOT SHOP,
844 Market St.

REGAL SHOE CO.,
Phelan Bldg., 772 Market St.

ROYAL SHOE CO.,
786 Market St., 923 Market St.

SOMMER & KAUFMANN,
119 Grant Ave., 838 Market St.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE,
874 Market St.

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP,
764 Market St.

WERNER SHOE DEN,
81 Ellis St.

STATEMENT

of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities
of

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

HIBERNIA BANK

DATED DECEMBER 31, 1918

ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States (\$9,992,932.80), of the State of California, and the Cities and Counties thereof (\$11,528,625.00), of the State of New York (\$2,149,000.00), of the City of New York (\$1,000,000.00), of the State of Massachusetts (\$1,162,000.00), of the City of Chicago (\$650,000.00), of the City of Cleveland (\$100,000.00), of the City of Albany (\$200,000.00), of the City of St. Paul (\$100,000.00), of the City of Philadelphia (\$350,000.00), of the County of Bergen, New Jersey (\$200,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$27,887,943.58
2—Miscellaneous Bonds comprising Steam Railway Bonds (\$2,244,000.00), Street Railway Bonds (\$1,284,000.00), and Quasi-Public Corporation Bonds (\$2,242,000.00), the actual value of which is	5,390,816.25
3—Cash in Vault and on demand deposit in banks.....	4,053,758.53
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	32,473,210.25
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State, and the States of Oregon, Nevada and Washington.	
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	267,495.51
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge of Bonds and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situate in the City and County of San Francisco (\$1,124,538.68), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$1.00), Alameda (\$57,158.58), San Mateo (\$21,823.15), and Los Angeles (\$77,778.06), in this State, the actual value of which is....	1,281,299.47
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	977,109.45
7—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds.....	278,825.19
TOTAL ASSETS	\$72,610,458.23

LIABILITIES

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$69,797,611.40
Number of Depositors.....	85,803
Average Deposit	\$807.33
2—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds.....	278,825.19
3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value	2,534,021.64
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$72,610,458.23

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By E. J. Tobin, President.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By J. O. Tobin, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

E. J. TOBIN and J. O. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said E. J. TOBIN is President and that said J. O. TOBIN is Assistant Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

E. J. TOBIN, President.

J. O. TOBIN, Assistant Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1919.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, has men in his department working out plans for placing returned soldiers on farms. Mention is made of developing arid, swamp and cutover lands to provide these farms. That would take years. Why not use the millions of acres of fertile, available well located lands held out of use by big land grabbers? That will be reconstruction of a practical character.

Do
you want to
increase
your

Business?

If you do, put the UNION
LABEL on your products.

The UNION LABEL origi-
nated right here in San Fran-
cisco and the people de-
mand it on their purchases.



Trade Mark

HOT WATER AT THE SCRATCH OF A MATCH

GAS WATER HEATERS
DO THE WORK

Can be attached to your kitchen
boiler without interfering with
your stove. Consult your dealer.

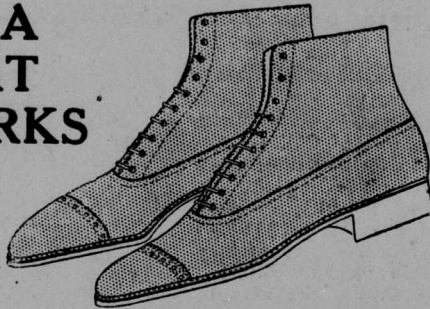
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.


San Francisco District
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RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

Riggers and Stevedores' Union will be officered by the following members elected to serve for 1919: President, Charles F. Connors; first vice-president, John Tracy; second vice-president, E. P. McLaughlin; recording secretary, E. H. Foley; financial secretary-treasurer, George McNulty; business agents, Michael Doyle and Joseph Kelly; sergeant-at-arms, William Kelly; delegates to Waterfront Workers' Federation, Charles F. Connor, Michael T. Doyle and George McNulty; delegates to Labor Council, Thomas F. Bryant, Michael T. Doyle, E. H. Foley, John Kean, August Kravchyk, Thomas Murtle, Patrick J. McCloskey, George McNulty, Robert Patterson and Joseph Shaughnessy; doctor, Eugene F. Mahan.

PILE DRIVERS VOTE.

Pile Drivers' Union No. 77, voted against the proposal of the international convention to establish old age pensions for the membership. The plan is being voted upon by all of the locals affiliated with the international and it is not known as yet whether the constitutional amendment will carry or not. Al McDonald, the local secretary is again back at his desk, having been confined to his home by illness for about three weeks. His family, which has also been down, is reported as improving.

INDORSE SUNDAY CLOSING.

Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 has indorsed the proposed Sunday closing law and has pledged its moral and financial support in furtherance of same. The bill is to be introduced at the session of the Legislature and has the support of labor and many employers' organizations. The bill provides for the closing of a number of non-essential establishments on Sunday.

BENEFIT FUND ESTABLISHED.

A fund is being created by Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104, for its sick and disabled members by the setting aside of 25 per cent of the receipts. This course was decided upon at the last meeting.

D. J. White, business agent of the union and a member of the international executive board, is on his way to Chicago to attend a special called meeting of the general executive board. The session will open on January 9 and it is expected that White will return in about two weeks.

JUDICIAL AUTOCRAT.

Ruling that a jury award of \$3750 was excessive for the life of a 6-year-old boy killed by a motor truck the appellate division of the New York supreme court ordered a new trial unless the lad's father agreed to accept a payment of \$2500.

The decision sustained the argument of the company's counsel that since the child never had attended school and his father "never spent a cent on medical men for him," the verdict was excessive. The father, who is a shoemaker, originally sued for \$20,000.

LAUNDRY DRIVERS ELECT.

The following officers have been elected by the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union No. 256, to serve for the ensuing term: President, S. H. Cochran; vice-president, Dick Connolly; secretary and business agent, James Morrison; secretary-treasurer, Walter Lebrecht; delegates to Labor Council, S. H. Cochran, A. A. Moitoret, Charles Dowling and Dick Connolly.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: William Ankers of the marine cooks, Oliver M. Forrest of the machinists, Frederick Mundwyler of the musicians, Charles J. Bailey of the egg inspectors, Theodore J. Cummins of the marine engineers, Frank Ehrhardt of the boot and shoe workers, Valentine Ehrmann of the bartenders, Louis Frietsch of the riggers and stevedores, William D. Garvin of the electrical workers, Harry Hansen of the watchmen, August Johnson of the Alaska fishermen, James C. Leo of the printing pressmen, Ernest Dehnhardt of the sugar workers, William C. Allen of the molders, John Donaldson of the shipwrights, Richard Guetter of the bakers, Charles Harvey of the marine firemen, John Marcinovich of the laundry workers, George S. Monson of the boilermakers, Christ Hauer of the bakers, Richard W. Fittig of the cooks, John Mollergrén of the tailors, Roman S. Rebholtz of the painters, James Leishman of the molders, John D. Nagle of the lathers, Fred Schwab of the milk wagon drivers.

CHARTER MEMBER DIES.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union has lost one of its charter members and most sincere workers in the death of Fred Schwab, who had been ill but a few days, from pneumonia. About four years ago his wife died, and since that time he has been left with the care of his two children, who are now left orphans at the ages of 9 and 11 years. The union will attend to the funeral arrangements.

INDORSE CO-OPERATIVE MOVE.

Unanimous indorsement has been given to the Co-operative League movement now under way in San Francisco by the Barbers' Union. Secretary Baker of the union says that the membership is showing an unusual interest in the project and will be among the heartiest boosters. The action was taken upon receipt of a communication from the Labor Council on the subject.

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